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MEDICAL PROGRESS.

Abstract of the Proceedings of a Convention of the Physicians of the State of Pennsylvania.—In pursuance to a call of the *Chester County Medical Society*, (see this Journal for Feb. 9,) a convention of the Physicians of the State of Pennsylvania, convened at Lancaster on the 11th of April.

On motion of Dr. Geo. B. Kerfoot, of Lancaster, for the temporary organization of the Convention, Dr. HEISTER, of Berks County, was called to the chair, and Dr. STILLE, of Philadelphia, was appointed Secretary.

A committee was then appointed to examine the credentials of delegates. This committee reported through their chairman, Dr. J. L. Atlee, of Lancaster, the names of upwards of sixty delegates, representing twenty medical bodies.

On motion of Dr. J. L. ATLEE, of Lancaster, it was then resolved, that medical gentlemen present from counties not otherwise represented, be invited to take seats, and participate in the deliberations of the Convention.

Dr. EMERSON, of Philadelphia, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The extension of knowledge upon all subjects pertaining to the Healing Art, and the improvement of the capacities of those to whose skill and attention the suffering community is necessarily intrusted, are matters of the deepest interest to the public:—Therefore, we, the representatives of the Medical Faculty of the State of Pennsylvania, believing that these objects may be greatly promoted by a systematic organization of the members of the profession of the Commonwealth, assembled in Convention, in the city of Lancaster, do

Resolve, That we now proceed to the organization of a State Medical Society.

On motion a committee of one from each county represented, was appointed to nominate permanent officers of the convention.

Drs. Hays, of Philadelphia County; Foulke, of Bucks; Atlee, of Lancaster; Sherer, of York; Moore, of Berks; Marshall, of Lebanon; Woods, of Lycoming; and Dimock, of Susquehanna, were appointed that committee.

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After a short consultation, the committee reported as follows:—For *President*, Dr. Samuel Humes, of Lancaster County; for *Vice Presidents*, Drs. Heister, of Berks County, and Wood, of Lycoming; for *Secretaries*, Drs. Stillé, of Philadelphia, and Dimock, of Susquehanna.

The report was accepted, and the nominations of the committee confirmed by the Convention.

Dr. Humes was then conducted to the chair by Dr. Heister, President pro tem., and expressed his gratitude to the Convention for the honour conferred upon him, in a short and appropriate address.

Dr. Stillé having asked to be excused from serving as secretary of the Convention, on nomination of Dr. Hays, Dr. Marshall, of Lebanon, was appointed in his place.

On motion of Dr. Hays, of Philadelphia, it was resolved that a committee of seven be appointed to report a constitution for a State Medical Society, whereupon the following were appointed, Drs. Hays, J. L. Atlee, Emerson, Bond, Duffield, Eshleman, and Harris.

On motion of Dr. Hays, the committee then adjourned until 3½ o'clock, P. M., to enable the committee to draw up their report.

3½ o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. Several delegates not present at the organization, appeared and took their seats.

The report of the committee appointed to draft a constitution was called for, when it was presented by Dr. Hays, chairman of the committee. The report was accepted, and on motion of Dr. Hays, the Convention proceeded to its consideration, article by article. After making some progress, the Convention adjourned to meet the next morning at 8 o'clock.

Wednesday, April 12.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment. On motion of Dr. Hays, the consideration of the constitution was resumed, and, after due consideration, it was amended and adopted, as follows:

ARTICLE I.—TITLE OF THE SOCIETY.

The name and title of this Society shall be "The Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania."

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society shall be the advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character, the pro-

tection of the interests of its members, the extension of the bounds of medical science, and the promotion of all measures adapted to the relief of suffering, and to improve the health, and protect the lives of the community.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

§ 1. The Society shall consist of delegates and associates.

§ 2. The delegates shall receive their appointment from the county societies.

§ 3. Every delegate before admission to a seat in the Society, shall produce a certificate of delegation, signed by the President or Secretary of his county society, shall sign the Constitution, and shall pay the assessment.

§ 4. Each delegate shall hold his appointment for one year, or until another is appointed to succeed him.

§ 5. Every member of a County Society shall be an associate of the State Society so long as he conforms to its regulations.

ARTICLE IV.—OF THE OFFICERS.

§ 1. The officers of the Society shall be a President, four Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, two Recording Secretaries, a Treasurer, and five Censors for each of the six censorial Districts.

§ 2. Each officer shall be elected by vote, on a general ticket, and shall serve for one year, or until another is elected to succeed him.

§ 3. None but delegates shall be eligible to the offices of President, Vice President, Secretary, or Treasurer; but delegates and associates, provided they have been fifteen years in practice, shall be eligible to the office of Censor.

ARTICLE V.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

§ 1. The President shall preside at the meetings, preserve order, and perform such other duties as custom and parliamentary usage may require. He shall not be eligible two terms in succession.

§ 2. The Vice Presidents, when called upon, shall assist the President in the performance of his duties, and during the absence of, or at the request of the President, one of them shall officiate in his place. They shall not be eligible two terms in succession.

§ 3. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence, and perform such other duties as usually appertain to that office.

§ 4. The Recording Secretaries shall keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the Society, and when approved of, shall fairly transcribe the same in a book to be kept for the purpose. They shall have charge of all papers belonging to the Society, other than those appertaining to the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary, and shall give due notice of the annual meetings.

§ 5. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Society, and disburse them as directed, preserving vouchers for the same. He shall annually present a statement of the finances of the Society, which shall be referred to a committee of three delegates to be audited. He shall give security for the faithful performance of his duties, whenever the council shall judge it requisite.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the Censors of each district to examine the laws and regulations of the County Societies, and if they find nothing in the said laws and regulations contrary to the letter or spirit of those of the State Society, the Censors shall endorse on them the word "Approved," with their signatures, and the date of such approval, and transmit one copy to the Corresponding Secretary of the State Society, and another to the secretary of the County Society.

§ 7. It shall also be their duty in case of appeal from the decision of a County Society by a member, who may conceive himself aggrieved thereby, to examine into the merits of the case, and give their decision, which shall be final. They shall report their decisions through the Corresponding Secretary annually.

§ 8. Three Censors shall constitute a quorum, and be competent to transact business.

ARTICLE VI.—OF THE COUNTY SOCIETIES.

§ 1. The members of the profession in any county of this State, who desire so to do, may form themselves into a county society, provided that public notice of the proposed meeting for the purpose, be given, and that all the regular members of the profession in the county be invited to join therein; and said society may adopt rules for their government, provided the same do not contravene those of the State Society, may elect officers and do such other matters as may be necessary to carry out the objects of their association.

§ 2. No one shall be admitted as a mem-

ber of a County Society, unless he is either a graduate in medicine of some respectable medical school or has a license to practice from a board, recognized by the State Society, or has been a practitioner for at least fifteen years, and who, moreover, is in good moral and professional standing in the place where he resides.

§ 3. Any physician who shall procure a patent for a remedy or instrument of surgery, or who sells or deals in patent remedies or nostrums, or who prescribes a remedy without knowing its composition, or who shall hereafter give a certificate in favour of a patent remedy or instrument, shall be disqualified from becoming a member of a County Society.

§ 4. As soon as a County Society is organized, the secretary thereof shall transmit to the Censors of the district, two copies of their rules and regulations, with the names of the officers and members, and as soon as one of the said copies is returned with the approval of the said Censors, or a majority of them, the society shall be authorized to elect one delegate to the State Society for every ten of its members, and one delegate where the society does not consist of ten members.

§ 5. Every County Society shall enforce the observance by its members of the code of ethics adopted by the State Society, and they shall be authorized to censure or expel any member convicted of violating its provisions.

§ 6. A member of a County Society who is censured or expelled, shall have a right to appeal to the Censors of the district.

§ 7. A member who is expelled, shall be debarred from the rights of consultation, or the privileges of professional intercourse with any associate of the State Society.

§ 8. The County Societies shall report annually to the State Society a list of their officers and members, any new rules which they may adopt, and such other matters as they may deem interesting.

§ 9. Each County Society shall have a right to fix a fee-bill for regulating the charges of its members, for professional services.

§ 10. The County Societies shall hold at least two meetings in each year.

§ 11. Each society shall have full authority to adopt such measures as they may deem most efficient for mutual improvement, for exciting a spirit of emulation, for facili-

tating the dissemination of useful information, for promoting friendly intercourse among its members, and for the advancement of medical science.

§ 12. If any County Medical Society shall neglect to perform all such acts as may be required to be done by the laws of the State Society, or which may be considered derogatory to the honour of the medical profession, or shall oppose or neglect to comply with the laws of the State Society, such County Society shall, during such delinquency, have their privileges, as a portion of the State Society, suspended, and their delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in the State Society.

ARTICLE VII.—MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

§ 1. The society shall hold an annual meeting in the month of April, of each year.

§ 2. The time and place of meeting shall be determined for each succeeding year by a vote of the society.

ARTICLE VIII.—OF THE FUNDS.

Funds for defraying the expenses of the annual meetings, and the current expenses of the society may be raised by an assessment of the County Societies, of not more than two dollars for each delegate, to which said County Societies may be entitled.

ARTICLE IX.—CODE OF ETHICS.

This society adopts as a part of its regulations, the code of Ethics of the American Medical Association.

ARTICLE X.—OF THE CENSORIAL DISTRICTS.

The State shall be divided into six districts, as follows, viz.: The first shall comprise the counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks, Lehigh, Berks, Schuylkill, Lebanon, Dauphin, and Lancaster.

The second, counties of Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna, Luzerne, Columbia, Northumberland, Bradford.

The third of Lycoming, Tioga, Potter, Centre, Union.

The fourth of Mifflin, Huntingdon, Perry, Cumberland, Adams, York, Franklin, Bedford.

The fifth, counties of Beaver, Alleghany, Washington, Greene, Fayette, Westmoreland, Cambria, Indiana, Armstrong, Butler.

The sixth, of Mercer, Jefferson, Crawford, Erie, Warren, McKean, Clearfield, and such counties as have been, or may be

formed of the above counties in each district.

ARTICLE XI.—PROVISION FOR AMENDMENTS.

Every proposal for altering or amending this Constitution, shall be made in writing; and if such alteration or amendment receive the unanimous vote of the members present, it shall be adopted; but, if objections be made, the alteration or amendment shall lie over until the next annual meeting, when, if it receive the vote of two-thirds of the voters present, it shall be adopted.

BY-LAWS.—OF THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

§ 1. The President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents, shall call to order, or in case of the absence of all these officers, a Chairman shall be appointed pro tem. for the purpose.

§ 2. The appointment of a committee to examine the credentials of delegates.

§ 3. The report of the above named committee.

§ 4. Calling of the Roll.

§ 5. Election of officers.

§ 6. Reading the minutes.

§ 7. Any business which requires early consideration, may, by permission, be introduced.

§ 8. Reports from the County Societies.

§ 9. The correspondence shall be read by the Corresponding Secretary.

§ 10. Written communications on medical subjects may be read and discussed.

§ 11. Oral communications may be made and discussed.

§ 12. Resolutions introducing new business.

§ 13. The selection of a place for the next meeting of the society.

§ 14. Unfinished and miscellaneous business.

§ 15. Adjournment.

On motion of Dr. Patterson, each member of the Convention contributed the sum of one dollar, to defray the expenses of printing the minutes, to be published under the direction of the Lancaster Co. Medical Society.

On motion of Dr. Burden—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the use of their house; and likewise, the Lancaster Co. Medical Society for their kindness and hospitality.

Dr. Kerfoot introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were read:

Whereas, It is evident that, for want of some wholesome law to regulate and guard the practice of medicine in the State of Pennsylvania, disqualified persons are permitted to impose themselves upon the public, undertaking what they do not understand, and pretending to what they do not possess, to the great injury of human health, and danger to human life; Therefore,

Resolved, That, as honesty and scientific attainments are considered essential prerequisites in every department of professional life, we deem them paramount in the assumption of the medical character.

Resolved, That, as the guardians of the health and lives of the citizens of this Commonwealth, we respectfully call the attention of government and the people to the serious consideration of the establishment of a State Medical Tribunal, without whose authority, or that of an incorporated college, none shall practice—under penalty.

Resolved, That a bill can be draughted, and may become a law, which will be in keeping with the age, compatible with the spirit of our republican institutions, and meet the wants of the people.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to frame a bill which shall be submitted to the next annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and if approved, shall then be presented to the next legislative body, for their consideration.

These resolutions occasioned much desultory debate; and on motion of Dr. Carpenter, of Pottsville, were laid on the table for the time-being.

Dr. Stillé offered the following resolutions, which were adopted.

1st. That all unfinished business of the Convention be referred to the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, about to be organized;

2d. That the members of this Convention do now resolve themselves into a body under the style and title of "The Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania;"

3d. That the officers of this Convention continue to act as officers of the society until the permanent organization of the society.

The Constitution, as approved in Convention, was then adopted by the society.

On motion of Dr. Fox—

A committee, consisting of one from each body represented, was appointed to nominate officers of the society for the ensuing year. The committee retired to transact the business of their appointment.

On motion of Dr. Gibbons—

The society proceeded to elect by ballot, delegates to the American Medical Association. Drs. Gibbons and Page were appointed tellers. After counting the votes, the following named gentlemen were declared duly elected:

Drs. Jno. L. Atlee, of Lancaster; Worthington, of Chester; Jno. P. Heister, of Berks; McIlvain of York; J. S. Carpenter, of Schuylkill; S. Jackson, of Phila.

On motion of Dr. Grant, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be tendered to the President and other officers of the late State Medical Convention, for the able manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

On motion of Dr. Stillé, it was—

Resolved, That the several County Medical Societies be requested to procure the registration of the names of all regular practitioners in their respective limits, and transmit a list of the same to the State Society, at its next meeting.

On motion of Dr. Parrish, it was

Resolved, That the Lancaster Co. Medical Society be instructed to transmit copies of the proceedings of the Convention and Society to the address of prominent physicians residing in those sections of the state, not here represented.

The committee on nominations reported, through Dr. Jno. L. Atlee, as follows:

Dr. Samuel Humes, of Lancaster, President.

Vice Presidents—Drs. J. P. Hiester, of Berks; Thomas Wood, of Lycoming; Prof. Samuel Jackson, of Phila.; and Jno. L. Atlee, of Lancaster.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Isaac Hays, of Philadelphia.

Recording Secretaries—Drs. H. S. Patterson, of Phila.; George B. Kerfoot, of Lancaster.

Treasurer—Dr. George Fox, of Philadelphia.

Censors for South East District—Drs. F. A. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, George W. Norris, of Philadelphia, James S. Carpenter, of Schuylkill, T. Hiram Corson, of Montgomery, and Wilmer Worthington, of West Chester.

Report accepted, and nominations confirmed.

On motion of Dr. Hiester, it was *Resolved*,

That, when the society adjourn, it adjourn to meet at Reading, on the 2d Wednesday in April next.

On motion of Dr. Kerfoot, it was

Resolved, That this society approves the standard of Medical Education recommended by the American Medical Association, and urges upon County Societies its strict observance.

Dr. Marshall called up the preamble and resolutions introduced in Convention by Dr. Kerfoot, and, on motion of Dr. Coates, they were ordered to lie over, and recommended to the early attention of the next annual meeting of the State Society.

On motion of Dr. Atlee, the society adjourned without day.

The American Medical Association.—This Association seems to have gained the suffrages of the great mass of the profession of the United States. Even the few who in the first instance, spoke doubtingly of its success, or were disposed to question its usefulness, have, for the most part, become its advocates, and appear disposed to join heartily in the great work it has undertaken.

The *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, (April, 1848.) concludes an article of the Association with the following remarks:—"We ardently hope, that the various schools and societies of the interior, will send delegates, not only to the first, but to every subsequent meeting of the society; and that many unofficial members of the profession will attend and become *members by invitation!* A number of reports on important subjects will be read and discussed, and provision is also made for the reception of papers on medical and scientific subjects, from all or any member of the Association. Thus the meeting cannot fail to be one of deep and profitable interest, not only to its members, but the profession at large."

The editors of the *Western Lancet*, (April, 1848.) in an article on the state and prospects of the medical profession, holds the following language:—

"A pervading spirit of progress is everywhere at work in the medical world. In our own country, the manifestations of an active and onward movement are revealing

themselves. Associations and conventions of medical men are in the process of formation, from day to day. These are extending their influence through the great mass of the profession, and awakening into new life the dormant energies of the profession, from north to south. The central controlling agency to be exerted, we trust, to great and beneficent ends, by the National Medical Association, will bind together in consentient action all the inferior bodies.

"One general moral power will be felt by all;—each local body, whether designated medical society, association, or convention, realizing its relation to the whole profession of the country, through the National Association, will feel constrained by the force of this affiliation, to co-operate in all the professional movements impressed on the whole body by the directing hand of the supreme agency. It is a great moral spectacle that the American Medical Profession is at this era exhibiting. Spontaneously, under the inspiring power of a high motive, that of redeeming the profession from the threatened ills which environ it, the physicians of the United States have agreed to meet together in various associations to confer with each other, and to act together, for the promotion of this laudable purpose. And what are the ulterior designs to be accomplished by medical associations?

"There are four prominent objects ever to be kept before us in these associations.

"*First.*—To elevate the profession in intellectual power.

"*Second.*—To deepen the foundations of medical education.

"*Third.*—To advance the profession in social influence. And

"*Fourth.*—To resist the encroachments of quackery.

"To attain the first object, the elevation of the profession in intellectual power, the primary education of students must be made to stand out before our earnest contemplation, in all the bearings which it must ever exercise upon the progress of medicine. A thorough discipline of mind, a rich and diversified culture of the faculties, must be made to breathe their invigorating and animating power upon the mind before the student addicts himself to the difficult investigations of medical science. How apt is the undisciplined mind to quail before the task; or, if undertaken, how imperfect the execution, whenever the ill-educated facul-

ties attempt to master the difficulties presented in the studies of medicine. Medical education will be essentially benefited by the deliberations and doings of these associations.

"The social influence of the profession will be much advanced by the united action of these medical assemblies. Social influence springs from the exhibition of high mental and moral attributes. Such attributes these associations will reveal; for whenever men of education and character meet together, and consult on high and solemn trust and interests, the cause of truth and of virtue will be advanced by their united counsels.

"The foul spirit of quackery will stand rebuked and disparaged, by the means which such a movement will produce. Knowledge, moral power and humanity, will ever smile auspiciously on these efforts."

The conventions, out of which the Association originated, by the harmony which characterized their action, the spirit of moderation, forbearance, and conciliation which marked their deliberations, have gained for the Association the confidence of the profession, and given rise to hopes of great benefit from its operation; and we are sure that the same spirit will continue, and unite the whole profession in one brotherhood, all uniting to raise the character, and increase the usefulness of our noble calling.

The organization of the Association being now accomplished, the future meetings will have less of a legislative, and more of a scientific character, and the reports of the standing committees, and the papers read, will undoubtedly furnish a rich treat of useful information, and many valuable contributions to practical medicine and surgery.

Medical Society of the State of New York.

—At the last meeting of this society, a committee, consisting of Drs. Thos. Blatchford, T. R. Beck, and Joel A. Wing, were appointed "to prepare and distribute a circular to the county medical societies, recommending to them such measures as in their judgment, may be best calculated to advance the interests of the several societies, and the medical profession." We ask attention to the following extracts from the circular, issued by that committee.

"In the first place we earnestly invite you to the adoption of the code of Medical Ethics

prepared and sanctioned by the authority of the National Medical Convention. Our state has the honour, through the agency of the late Dr. Pascalis, of first bringing this subject to the immediate notice of the profession, but we readily and cheerfully state, that the present code is greatly improved and highly worthy of adoption by all physicians who desire to live and act as gentlemen, men of high morals and of liberal education.

"2. We are extremely anxious that the meetings of the County Medical Societies should be faithfully kept up and numerously attended. Although the profession is no longer under the special protection of the law, it still has the power within itself, to cause it to be respected and honoured, provided its members be true to themselves. Instead, then, of being merely an executive body, we trust that each and all will devote themselves to the communication and diffusion of medical knowledge—to the cultivation of friendly intercourse, and to the establishment of a character for intelligence and high-minded courtesy. * * *

"5. The committee next approach a subject, on which they feel an abiding and solemn conviction, that the future welfare and respectability of the profession must mainly rest. It is the education of pupils, preliminary to entering on the study of medicine. They are convinced, that unless this be made a subject of more special attention by practitioners, all other efforts will be comparatively futile. It is probably in vain to expect that the legislature will make an enactment to meet this necessity. Those who in former years, resisted the passage of such laws, and many of whom were of the legal profession, have lived to see all the requisites then demanded of them, also broken down, and we cannot conceal that the retribution is just. But the medical profession at least, have the power within themselves of repairing the evil, if they will steadily refuse to take any young man as a student, who is not well grounded in a knowledge of, and in writing the English language, and who has at least some elementary knowledge of Latin and mathematics—one in fact who has received such an education as may be readily attained at any of the academies, which are scattered broad cast over the State. It is impossible otherwise that a student can materially profit by medical instruction—that he can understand what he

reads, or appreciate what he hears. A good education is indispensable to progress in any department of professional life. If successful, it is gained sooner or later, and it is needless to add, that in the latter case, its acquisition must be laborious, irksome, and disheartening. We ask the cordial co-operation of all physicians in this important matter.

"6. The undersigned are convinced from the experience of years, that the increase of Medical Colleges throughout the Union, has not been conducive to the promotion of medical knowledge, however much they may have aided in its diffusion. It is in vain, however, to attempt an alteration in what would now seem to be a fixed rule, viz., that every State must sooner or later have a medical college of its own, and every large city, one or more. The tendency of such an increase unfortunately is, to lower the standard of medical instruction, unless great regard be had to the time devoted to it, and to the proper proofs of its sufficient acquisition. Physicians can do much to check this, by denouncing individual cases of disregard of the rules and regulations for graduation, which nominally are the same throughout the United States, but which, there is too much reason to fear, are often practically disregarded. Until this be done, there will be but little accomplished by arraying the profession against the colleges generally, or requiring the latter to enlarge their labours, with an intimate conviction, that a portion at least will disregard the advice and profit by the disregard."

Medical Association of Alabama.—This Association held its first meeting at Selma, on the 8th and 9th of March. Dr. R. Lee Fearn was elected *President*; Drs. S. H. Holland, B. R. Hogan, *Vice Presidents*; Dr. J. Marion Sims, *Recording Secretary*; H. V. Wooten, *Corresponding Secretary*; Dr. A. G. Mabry, *Orator*. Drs. Wm. B. Johnson, P. H. Lewis, A. Lopez, B. R. Hogan, H. V. Wooten, D. H. Bytherwood, J. E. Prestridge, B. A. Blakey, Ed. Garnitt, and F. A. Bates, were elected to represent the Association in the American Medical Association.

MEDICAL NEWS.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Suit against a Physician for alleged neg-

lect.—A suit was recently instituted in the city of New York, by a patient against his physician for abruptly ceasing his attendance, after calling a few times, in consequence of which, it was alleged that the health of the plaintiff was impaired, and the damages were laid at \$5,000. The defence was, that the patient had taken other medicines, instead of those ordered by his physician, and the latter, feeling himself insulted thereby, and not willing to assume the responsibility of the case, when his directions were not implicitly followed, did not think it proper to continue his attendance. Judge Ulshoeffer, in his charge, said:—"A physician, when once employed to attend a patient, cannot afterwards withdraw himself, without giving due notice to the patient, so as the latter might provide himself with another physician; but, by giving such notice, he is at liberty to withdraw from his attendance, and the patient cannot maintain an action. If a patient neglects to comply with the directions of his physician, and does not take his prescriptions, the physician may withdraw without subjecting himself to an action at law; and, lastly, that if an injury arises to a patient from the combined neglect of himself and his physician, in such case the patient cannot maintain an action." The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict of six cents damages.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Cholera in Constantinople and Russia.—Accounts from Constantinople, dated the 26th February, state that the Asiatic cholera had disappeared from all quarters of the city, and that even in the suburb of Psamatia, there had been no new case for three days previously. We do not hear of its extending to the places around Constantinople.

All the foreign journals are silent respecting the cholera in Russia; whence we infer that the disease is at present making no progress. It may gradually disappear from this empire, as it has from other localities which it has recently ravaged.—*Lond. Med. Gaz.*, March, 1847.

University of Königsberg.—At a recent meeting of the professors in this University, it was resolved by a majority of 22 against 7, that Jews as well as Catholics should in future be admitted to the professorial chair in this University.